

What is a Comet?

By Professor W. H. Pickering.



HAT is a comet? Up to the time of the Renaissance a comet was universally supposed to be a vapor in the atmosphere, presaging pestilence, wars, and the death of kings. The Danish astronomer Tycho Brahe was the first to show that comets lay in the celestial spaces beyond our atmosphere and Newton proved that the heads of comets obeyed the law of gravitation, like other celestial bodies.

We can now say with considerable assurance that a comet's head consists of a swarm of meteors surrounded and interspersed with a gaseous atmosphere which renders it luminous, and therefore visible, by continuous internal discharges. When the atmosphere disappears, and the discharges cease, the head becomes invisible, and the comet becomes a simple meteoric swarm.

The most puzzling thing about a comet has always been its tail, and it is only within the last few years that we have begun to know enough about matter in a finely divided state to be able to offer any satisfactory explanation for it. Its most obvious peculiarity is that it does not obey the law of gravitation.

That the tail is gaseous is clearly proved by the spectroscopy, the band spectrum having been traced to a distance of 3,000,000 miles from the head of Swift's Comet (1892, 1).

According to the modern theory of electricity, the Sun is a negatively charged body, from whose surface vast numbers of minute bodies called corpuscles are being constantly repelled, at velocities not far from 100,000 miles per second. These corpuscles, electrons, or ions, as they are sometimes called, are much smaller than atoms, and constitute what was formerly rather crudely called negative electricity. Those corpuscles that strike the comet immediately attach themselves to the gaseous molecules surrounding the head, charging them negatively, and causing them to be repelled at high speed, not only from the other molecules forming the head, but particularly from the direction of the negatively charged sun. The successive envelopes sometimes seen surrounding the nucleus of a comet may indicate either some special activity going on within the comet itself, or they may indicate the effect of successive waves of corpuscles shot out from the sun.

A comet's tail may therefore be described as a current of gaseous particles receding from the head each particle or molecule carrying a negative electric charge. A certain amount of impalpable dust of a particular grade of fineness probably accompanies the gaseous stream. In at least one case this dust was present in sufficient quantities to produce an appreciable effect, but it did not extend to the extreme end of the tail.—Harper's Magazine.

Advantages of the Farm

By Georgia B. Fisher.

IT has been said by many unacquainted with farm life that it is nothing but drudgery, nothing but discouragement, and that our children grow up in ignorance and toil without pleasure or enjoyment. Now I would not enter into any serious discussion, but I would like to ask, where could there be a better place beneath the sun to bring up our children than on a farm? Think of the children living in the heart of our largest cities, dark with the smoke of the factories and shops. They grow into maturity weak and puny for want of the warm sunshine, pure fresh air and healthy exercise.

Of course, there are many discouragements connected with farm work, so much so sometimes that we are almost tempted to lay down our "arms" and give up. Dark days will come sometimes when nothing will go to suit us. Everything is out of order. The baby is cross and fretful. As you turn your weary eyes toward the garden you spy the hens scratching in your best flower bed, and probably, to crown all, unexpected company comes at the eleventh hour, and you are at your wit's end. But two words will suffice to save us further trouble. Be calm. Take your time and go slow; do one thing at a time, and if dinner is a little late the company can wait until you get it ready. Only keep up a cheerful heart and evening will come and the children will gather home from school with merry shouts of laughter. The dark day is past and may not return again.

I would suggest, to ward off these dark days, that we arrange our work in systematic order as nearly as possible. Of course, there are days when our work will vary. Washing, ironing, baking, etc., does not come every day in the week, but by careful planning we can pass over these days without worry or trouble. Have a place for everything and everything in its place. Teach the children to be tidy by having them put their playthings in their places after they are done with them. Also teach them to be obedient, but be patient with them.—New York Tribune.

Passing of The Church Spire

By L. O. Thayer.

IN the old days, when the church was chiefly regarded as a place in which to worship on Sunday, the spire was a perfect, visible symbol of the character of the building. It was a sign of God's house, and as such had its use. Aside from this the spire had a bell, and, perhaps, a clock. Now, how changed! The rapid commercial progress of the era has shown no sentimental regard for homes, churches, or anything else.

The Baptists of late seem to have taken the most united move to get away from the spire and all that it means, but they are going to the other extreme. Many of their new churches look like public buildings, and some resemble a Cairo mosque. The Methodists, while doing away with the spire, have compromised in many instances on a tower.

The Norman and English Gothic, or "perpendicular Gothic," has come in to high favor in city churches. This style is at once dignified and full of strength because of its massiveness. One of New York's best churches of this type is the North Presbyterian, on West 155th street. It has a short, square tower, carrying a clock and bell. Another new Presbyterian church, Northminster, above Central Park, is utterly devoid of spire, tower, or skyline adornment.

One of the strangest looking churches in New York city is to be that of the Harlem Presbyterian. It is strictly Oriental at every point, startling by Byzantine from its front elevation, four stories high, to the gilded dome and color effects. The necessity for institutionalism knows no law except available room. One church in Pittsburgh, recently completed, has fifty-two rooms in the edifice. The crest of the spire has gone into the interior.—Leslie's Weekly.

The Craze for Pleasure

By Lady Violet Greville.



THE Puritan element is slowly but surely dying out in England. The old and honored word duty, used so effectively by Nelson and Wellington in the great moments of their career, the old idea of a compelling factor in life which gave solidity and worth to the English character, has yielded to a craze for pleasure. How far-reaching is the change has perhaps hardly yet been realized. People congratulate themselves on the fact that our country is growing gay and pleasanter and more agreeable to live in than formerly, but at what price we have bought the change they do not stop to inquire.

The press has been indefatigable in lashing the upper classes for their luxury, their idleness and their extravagance, vices which we have imported from abroad, and which have been cultivated in our midst by the presence of foreign millionaires. But it does not seem to have struck the ordinary observer that the same craze for amusement which they deplore in the rich prevails in all classes, high or low, modified by circumstances and income.—London Chronicle.

Sugar from Corn.
Prof. F. Stewart of Murrayville, Pa., has recently been granted a patent for an invention for the manufacture of maize sugar and for the treatment of maize for cellulose products. Prof. Stewart has demonstrated the feasibility of producing a fine quality of sugar from the juice of the cornstalk and in quantities which will make its culture very profitable. The by-products can be made equally profitable. Paper pulp is made, after the sugar-producing juices have been extracted, of a quality pronounced by experts to be of the best.

Old Frenchman in Misfortune.
An old man was recently arrested at Paris for stealing a pair of sabots, or wooden shoes. At the police court he declared that he was 101 years old, and had never been in prison before. His statements were found to be true. The old man was born on the 24th of June, 1805, and had performed his military service under Charles X in a regiment of dragoons. He was released, and was at the same time presented with a small sum of money which had been collected for him.

A CONGRESSMAN KILLS HIMSELF

Representative Adams, Prominent and Popular, Takes His Own Life

DROODED OVER MONEY MATTERS

Representative Robert Adams, One of House's Most Popular and Conspicuous Members, Shoots Himself to Death.

Washington, Special.—Representative Robert Adams, of Philadelphia, died at the Emergency Hospital from the effects of a self-inflicted bullet wound. Mr. Adams was discovered in a dying condition in his apartments at the Metropolitan Club chambers. He was sitting in a chair. A bullet wound in his mouth and pistol lying near him made it clear that he had attempted suicide.

A letter received by Speaker Cannon from Mr. Adams explained the cause of the suicide. Mr. Adams said in the letter that his debts exceeded his resources and forced him to abandon his official position. While he did not indicate an intent to take his life, he spoke of the form of his burial, indicating that he had then made up his mind to commit the rash act.

Dr. Nevitt, the coroner, issued a certificate of death by suicide, saying that it was such a clear case no inquest would be necessary.

The House Shocked.
Not in years has there come to the membership of the lower House of Congress such sudden gloom as came with the going out of Mr. Adams. But lately having charge of the diplomatic and consular bill, he showed energy and activity, getting the bill through the House with less friction than usual, few amendments being made to the measure.

When the house convened there was an especially large membership present and when the chaplain referred to the death of the late Congressman, members were visibly affected.

An Unparalleled Scene.

Then came a scene that has never had its parallel in the historic chamber of the nation's law-making body. The Speaker rose and asked that the House indulge him while he read a letter from the dead, a letter received while the life of Robert Adams was passing away. A silence fell on the House that but the day before was surcharged with animation. The letter was as follows:

"Washington, May 31, 1906.

"Hon. J. G. Cannon.

"My Dear Mr. Speaker: "The fact that my personal obligations exceed my resources is my only excuse for abandoning the responsible position I occupy in the House. I am willing to be buried at its expense, but I ask that no committee be appointed or memorial services held, as I have never been in sympathy with the latter custom.

"With assurances of my high regard

"Sincerely yours,

"ROBERT ADAMS."

Following the reading of the letter, Mr. Morrell presented a resolution directing the sergeant-at-arms to make the necessary arrangements for the funeral, the expenses to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, and then, as a further mark of respect, the House adjourned.

Representative Adams was one of the most popular Representatives in Congress and he has been identified with many matters of world-wide importance.

Lynchers Under Bond.

Wadesboro, N. C., Special.—An order signed by Judge Walter H. Neal at 6 o'clock Friday afternoon, after naming the following as defendants: John Niven, Lester Johnson, Zeke Lewis, Elmer A. Dunn, John Jones, J. F. Dunn, May Gillede, Lewis Adams, Jim Swink, Billy Dean and Frank Graham, says: "After hearing the evidence, it is adjudged by the court that there is probable grounds to believe the above named defendants guilty of the offense charged against them under the statute of 1893, and they are admitted to bail in the sum of \$5,000 each, to be approved by the solicitor for their appearance at the next term of Superior Court of Union County, for the trial of criminal cases, to answer the charges set out in the warrants. In default of the execution of said bond the sheriff will commit them to the common jail of Union county and this order shall constitute a commitment to the keeper of the common jail of Union county."

Big Fire in Virginia Town.

Danville, Special.—A special to the Register from South Boston, Va., says Fire which broke out here Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock entailed a financial loss variously estimated at between \$250,000 and \$300,000. The origin of the conflagration is supposed to have been from a lighted cigarette or match thrown in the stables of Edmondson's warehouse, in which the fire started.

40 Mexicans Killed in Riot.

El Paso, Tex., Special.—A report is in circulation that all the Mexicans employed at W. C. Greene's mines in Mexico are on strike and that 40 have been killed in a riot. The report says that Governor Ysabel, of Sonora, is going to the scene with troops, and that a request has been made by him for United States troops from Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Greene has left and is in Nary, Ariz.

LIVE ITEMS OF NEWS

Epitome of Current Happenings of Interest Briefly Told.

Otis Blockinger was ground to pieces in a paper mill at York, Pa.

Miss A. W. Wilson, of Baltimore, and other Southern women were elected officers of the Southern Woman's Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The 14,000-ton British battleship Montagu ran on the rocks at Shutter Point, Lundy Island, during a fog and may be a total loss.

President Roosevelt delivered the memorial day address at Portsmouth, Va.

It is stated that former Finance Minister Shepoff may be asked to form a new Russian Cabinet.

Distinguished Spaniards presented Princess Ena with an address of welcome as Queen.

Illness has forced the Chinese Emperor to postpone the customary spring diplomatic audiences.

Chief Secretary for Ireland Bryce asked the British House of Commons to authorize a loan of \$22,500,000 to provide laborers' cottages in Ireland.

Ex-Premier Giovanni Giolitti has formed a new Italian Cabinet, largely of Conservatives.

Declaring the reported agreement between Austria and Hungary on the tariff question false, the Hungarian Cabinet has resigned.

Russia has promised to inform Germany of the provisions of any Anglo-Russian agreement before its consummation.

Korean rebels have seized the walled town of Hongjin, and Japan has sent troops to retake the place.

The case of Richard Canfield, the gambling house proprietor, who is being sued for \$59,500 in fees by Attorney John Delahanty, came up in New York.

Upton Sinclair, author of "The Jungle," in a letter to the President, calls for the publication of the packing house report, and says that the stirring up of public opinion is the only way to stop the sale of diseased meat.

Lightning struck a house at Seaford, Del., in which 22 negro berry-pickers were having a dance, and three of them were badly burned.

The Subcommittee of the Democratic National Committee which will prepare for the Congressional campaign is to meet on Thursday in Washington.

Five employees of the Goleconda Cattle Company were swept away and drowned when the dam in Pole Creek Canyon, Nevada, broke.

J. V. Johnson, who murdered his brother-in-law, Quinn Johnson, was lynched near Wadesboro, N. C.

Governor Lea, of Delaware, has called an extra session of the Legislature for next Thursday to elect a United States Senator and transact other business.

The Russian Parliament's defiance of the Government has developed a new crisis, which may hasten the long expected revolution.

Princess Ena, future Queen of Spain, interceded with King Alfonso and secured a pardon for a man condemned to death.

The German Reichstag, after approving the Emperor's proposal for a colonial office, refused to grant the money to pay its expenses.

In the negotiations of new reciprocity treaties the German Reichstag decided to make no tariff reductions below those in force under similar treaties.

Japan, it is understood, is to permanently run the railways of Manchuria.

The Austro-Hungarian tariff difficulty has been settled.

Four important bills passed by the present Congress will greatly increase the power of the Federal Government.

The bill passed by the Senate is expected to check the flood of immigration.

Samuel Shenaul stabbed his brother to death at Ivanhoe, Va., in a quarrel over a card game.

Tax valuation statistics of the railroads in West Virginia show that the Baltimore and Ohio owns nearly one-half of the total railroad properties in the State.

The headless body of Clyde Waldron was carried to Wiles on an engine in Giles county after he had been decapitated by the train.

Portsmouth plans to make its coming reception to President Roosevelt rival that once given to Lafayette by the town.

Josephine Terranova, who killed her uncle and aunt, was again examined by alienists to determine her sanity.

Five persons were killed and about 25 injured by lightning near Mobile, Ala.

William A. Glasgow, special counsel of the Interstate Commerce Commission in investigating Pennsylvania Railroad affairs, is a native of Virginia.

Lewis Nixon, the shipbuilder, has invented a new submarine boat for which much is claimed.

American trade with South Africa shows a considerable decrease.

Reports from various parts of the country show that exceptional prosperous conditions continue to prevail.

Julia Ward Howe celebrated her eighty-seventh birthday, surrounded by members of her family.

Henrik Ibsen, Norway's foremost poet and dramatist, is dead.

The Maharajah Gaewar of Baroda, India, visited the Lundy Caverns.

James Tysoe, 15 years old, was shot and mortally wounded by J. L. Hale, conductor on the Roanoke and Southern railway.

DEFEATED MEXICANS

Our Troops Participated In a Riot of Miners

CALLED TO STOP AT THE BORDER

Arrival of Arizona Rangers at Cananea Was Quickly Followed By Suppression of the Riot Started by Strikers at Greene Copper Mines, Ringleaders Taking to the Mountains After Anywhere From 11 to 50 of Their Followers Had Been Killed.

Naco, Ariz., Special.—A telephone message was received from Cananea, Mexico, at 8:30 Saturday morning, reporting that peace has been restored there.

After the arrival of the Arizona Rangers many of the ringleaders in the riot ran into the surrounding mountains, and no further serious trouble occurred after their flight. Governor Ysabel, of Sonora, arrived and immediately gave orders permitting the armed Americans who were there from Bisbee, Douglas and all parts of Arizona to accompany him to Cananea. The Americans organized, and in command of Captain Tom Ryding, former captain of the Rough Riders and now commander of the Arizona Rangers, left with the Governor on a special train for Cananea.

According to advices received from Cananea two Americans—George and Will Metcalf—and ten Mexicans and one child were killed there. A. S. Dwight, general manager of the Cananea Consolidated Company, was only slightly wounded. George Metcalf was Col. Greene's rental and lumber agent and Will Metcalf was his nephew. The number of wounded is not known, but is believed to be about twenty.

Bomb Blast Dies Trapped.

Madrid, By Cable.—The capture and suicide Saturday night at Torrejon de Ardos of Manuel Morales, the chief suspect in the bomb outrage against King Alfonso and Queen Victoria, added another dramatic chapter to the incidents surrounding the royal wedding. Morales was recognized in the little town of Torrejon de Ardos, midway between Madrid and Alcala. A guard sought to detain him, but Morales, drawing a revolver, shot the guard dead. Then he turned to flee, but a number of the inhabitants of the town were upon him, and turning the revolver upon himself, he sent a shot in the region of his heart, expiring a few minutes later. Senor Cuesta, proprietor of the hotel from the balcony of which Morales threw the bomb, viewed the body and completely identified it as that of his recent guest.

11 Die Under Trolley Car.

Providence, R. I., Special.—Eleven persons are dead, a score seriously and many others slightly injured as the result of the overturning of a crowded electric car at Moore's Corner, in East Providence, early Sunday morning. More than 100 young men and women, who had spent the evening at Crescent Park, a pleasure resort on the Providence river, six miles below this city, were on a chartered car returning to their homes in this city. Olneyville and Thornton. It is believed that two of the injured will die.

Alabama Bank President Surrendered.

Birmingham, Ala., Special.—The bondsman of Gordon Dubois, former president of the First National Bank of Ensley, Ala., asked for release and Mr. Dubois was confined in the county jail. He was arrested last week by Federal officials on the charge of misappropriating \$48,000 of the bank's funds.

Youth Kills His Sweetheart.

Roanoke, Va., Special.—Dewitt Sigmon, 20 years of age, shot and killed his sweetheart, Miss Sallie Shively in the latter's home, near Roanoke. There was no witness to the tragedy except the principals. Sigmon says the girl was handling a pistol and in trying to take it from her the weapon exploded, the ball entering the girl's breast. Sigmon summoned a doctor and gave himself up to the sheriff. The girl was dead when the physician reached her. Sigmon is in the Roanoke jail.

Bloody Race War in Mexico.

New Orleans, Special.—A Picayune special from Bisbee, Arizona, says: News has reached here from Cananea, Mexico, of a bloody race war at that place. The town is on fire and streets are strewn with dead and wounded. The Arizona Rangers and a large posse of citizens of Bisbee have just left here for Cananea. At last accounts the fighting was still in progress.

New Orleans Observes Louisiana Memorial Day.

New Orleans, Special.—Confederate Memorial Day was observed with the usual ceremonies here. At the Confederate monument in Greenwood Cemetery the veteran organizations assembled and heard an oration by E. Howard McCabe, Sr. Flowers were placed on the graves of the noted Confederate dead in the different cemeteries. The Grand Army veterans sent a handsome floral offering.

Dies From Her Burns.

Norfolk, Special.—Mrs. Virginia Frances Wemyatt, of Portsmouth, who was severely burned by the explosion of a lamp in her room last Monday night, died from the effects of her burns. She was 75 years old. She was the widow of Edward Wemyatt and is survived by three children.

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THE WORK OF CONGRESS

What is Being Done Day by Day By the National House and Senate.

Saved the Bill.

At Saturday's session, what might have been a serious parliamentary snarl was dexterously avoided by Speaker Cannon late Saturday afternoon in the House of Representatives when Mr. Murphy, of Missouri, rose to present what he denominated a privileged resolution.

The conference reports on the rate and statehood bills had been made and ordered printed when the Missouri congressman presented a resolution rescinding the action of the House sending the statehood bill to conference and providing for a vote on the Senate amendments.

Mr. Payne, of New York, the floor leader of the majority, instantly made the point that the resolution was not privileged. The Speaker with smiling face, held that the resolution was not privileged, as the papers in the case were with the Senate and he had serious doubt if the resolution would be privileged even if the papers were with the House. Confusion ensued, Mr. Murphy and a number of Democrats springing to their feet to take exception to the ruling of the Speaker.

Above the din Mr. Murphy was heard to say: "Let's have a square deal Mr. Speaker. I appeal from the decision of the chair," but the Speaker was oblivious to the motion for an appeal and adjourned the House at 5:30 until noon on Thursday on motion of Mr. Bonnyce, of Colorado, leaving Mr. Murphy's gesticulating on the floor.

The House spent the day considering the naturalizing bill but did not complete it. The "nub" of the naturalization bill, the educational test, was debated during much of the session, to be finally amended by Mr. Kennedy, of Nebraska, whose amendment reads as follows: "That no alien shall hereafter be naturalized or admitted as a citizen of the United States who cannot speak the English language." The test as laid down in the bill makes it obligatory that the intending citizen must write his own language and read, speak and understand the English language.

Senate Passes Postoffice Appropriation Bill.

The senate passed the postoffice appropriation bill carrying an appropriation of \$192,455,000 and immediately afterward adjourned over Memorial day until Thursday. The entire day was devoted to the consideration of the bill as a whole and to special features of the bill. The debate dealt with the questions of the fast mail train to the South, second class matter, including the admission to the mails of the publications of colleges, universities and charitable and educational institutions as second class matter, subsidies for Pacific mail steamships, and questions relating to the boxes used on rural free delivery routes.

Dilatory Tactics.

Aftermath of Tuesday's filibustering, ending in arrest and hearing before house of number of members, in order to complete a quorum, came in the house of representatives on the approval of the journal.

A number of the members, who were "arrested" by the sergeant-at-arms during the call of the house at night, were still in a savage mood when the house convened and they had personal reasons to assign why they were absent on roll call.

Throughout the whole of the session which was precipitated by the motion to approve the journal, the speaker of the house sat almost immovable, now and then indulging in a quiet chuckle over the discomfort of his friends.

When his right to direct the issuance of the writ of arrest was attacked, the speaker following an exposition of the rules, terminated further argument by asserting that "the gentleman had been legally arrested."

The rules of the house, as to the presence of members, were brought home to the members and during the rest of the day, while the house had under consideration the diplomatic and consular bill, a quorum was continuously present.

After completing most of the bill the house at 5 o'clock adjourned until noon on Thursday.

The Immunity Bill.

The Senate passed the Knox immunity bill and the omnibus light-house bill, with practically no debate, passed the military academy bill, and was only prevented from passing the employers liability bill by a motion at 2 p. m., to go into executive session. Most of the afternoon was devoted to consideration in executive session of the nomination of Judge James Wickesham to be judge of the United States court for the district of Alaska, but he was not confirmed. The charges against him which have prevented confirmation for three years were urged strongly by Senators McCumber and Hansbrough, Nelson, Teller, Pettus and a number of others. He was defended by Senator Foraker, Dillingham, Bailey, Culberson and others. No vote was held, nor did it appear that one is eminent. He is serving on a recess appointment. At 5:30 p. m., the Senate adjourned.

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MEMORIAL ORATION

President Roosevelt Expresses Beautiful Sentiments

PRAISE FOR BLUE AND GRAY

The Man Behind the Ballot Counts for More in Civil Life—Pays Tribute to Lee and Jackson Along With Grant and Sherman.

National Memorial Day was more generally observed than usual this year, especially in Southern cities. The greatest interest centered in the observance of the occasion at Portsmouth, Virginia, where President Roosevelt delivered the address of the day.

The Day at Portsmouth.

Portsmouth, Va., Special.—President Roosevelt joined the people of Virginia in the beautiful and impressive tribute to the nation's dead. Under the auspices of the Army and Navy Union the organization of officers and enlisted men of the United States Army and Navy, the President delivered the Memorial Day address here to an audience numbering thousands.

The President said in part.

President's Address.

This day is hallowed and sacred in our history, for on this day throughout the land we meet to pay homage to the memory of the valiant dead who fell in the great civil war. No other men deserve so well of this country as those to whom we owe it that we now have a country. Moreover, the men to whose valor we owe it that the Union was preserved have left us a country reuniting in fact as well as in name. They have left us the memory of the great deeds and the self-devotion alike of the men who wore the blue and of the men who wore the gray in the contest where brother fought brother with equal courage, with equal sincerity of conviction, with equal fidelity to a high ideal, as it was given to each to see that ideal.

Moreover, it is a peculiar pleasure to speak to-day under the auspices of the Army and Navy Union, of the Union which is meant to include the officers and enlisted men of the regular forces of the United States. Exactly as there is no other body of men to whom in the past we have owed so much as to the veterans of the civil war, so there is no other body of men among all of our citizens to-day who as a whole deserve quite as well of the country as the officers and enlisted men of the Army and the Navy of the United States. Every man who has served well and faithfully, afloat or ashore, in the service of the United States, has shown that he possesses certain qualities which entitle him in a peculiar degree to the respect of all his fellow-citizens.

This audience is composed largely of veterans of the civil war, largely of men who have served in or are serving in the Army and the Navy of the United States. They are concerned not only with the duties of the soldier and the sailor, but with the duties of the civilian, with all matters affecting the plain, everyday citizen as he does his everyday duties. For we must always remember that in our country our Army and Navy are an army and navy made up of volunteers; all our forces are volunteers; our regulars, afloat and ashore, are merely our fellow-citizens who of their own free will have taken up this particular task. The task once through the return to the body of our citizenship; and exactly as the efficiency of our military service depends chiefly upon the efficiency of the average enlisted man, so the efficiency of the nation as a whole depends chiefly upon the way in which the average man performs his plain, everyday duties.

We can not too highly honor the memory of the leaders in the civil war—of Grant and Lee, of Sherman and Johnson, of Stonewall Jackson and Sheridan, of Farragut and of the captains who fought under and against him. But after all the men upon whom the chief credit must rest was the plain man in the ranks, the man in blue or in gray who went in to see the war through, and who did see it through. He had the courage to stand without flinching the bickering of the skirmishes and the hammering of the great fights; he had the steadfast endurance to bear with uncomplaining resolution the hunger and the heat and the cold, the scorching days and the freezing nights, the grinding, heartbreaking fatigue of the marches, the wearisome monotony of the camps, and the slow suffering of the field hospitals. So in the Army and the Navy to-day, in the last analysis we must depend upon having the right stuff in the enlisted men and then upon having that stuff put into proper shape. So again in our Republic as a whole it is just as true in peace now as it was forty-five years ago in war that it is the character of the average man that must be the determining factor in achieving national success or going down to national disaster. Leadership is necessary in order that we may get really good results out of a high average of individual character; but without the high character in the average individual the leadership by itself can avail but little.

In closing Mr. Roosevelt referred to the splendid work done by soldiers during the trying times of the San Francisco disaster, and declared that such action was of their training and merited the praise of every citizen.